

## **FAQs**

### **1. What is Urban heat Island?**

Urban heat island defined as the rise in temperature of any man-made area, resulting in a well-defined, distinct "warm island" among the "cool sea" represented by the lower temperature of the area's nearby natural landscape.

### **2. What causes Urban Heat Island?**

It is well-known that the progressive replacement of natural surfaces by built surfaces, through urbanization, constitutes the main cause of UHI formation. Natural surfaces are often composed of vegetation and moisture-trapping soils.

### **3. List few impacts of UHI?**

- Hot days & Heat wave – health issues
- Increases the overall energy consumption of cooling
- Increased green house effect
- High night time temperatures – affective human health & lifestyle.
- Heatstroke, heat exhaustion, heat syncope, and heat cramps, are some of the main stress events, while a wide number of diseases may become worse, particularly in the elderly and children.

### **4. What can be done to avoid UHI?**

Communities can take a number of steps to reduce the heat island effect, using four main strategies:

- increasing tree and vegetative cover
- creating green roofs (also called "rooftop gardens" or "eco-roofs")
- using cool or green pavements

- installing cool or reflective roofs

**5. What are the seven components that constitute the 'common goal' of a sustainable community?**

The Egan Review, Skills for Sustainable Communities' defines seven components that together constitute the 'common goal' of a Sustainable Community.

- 1. Social and Cultural**
- 2. Governance**
- 3. Environmental**
- 4. Housing and the Built Environment**
- 5. Transport and Connectivity**
- 6. Economy**
- 7. Services**